

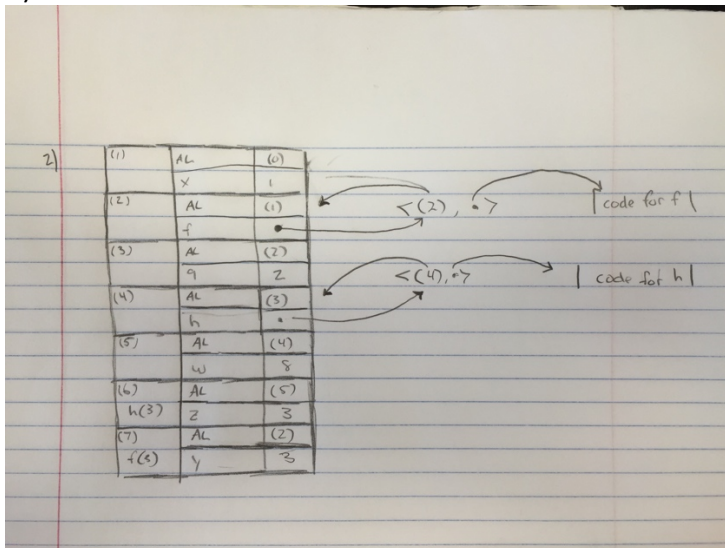
Assignment 3

1)

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 3

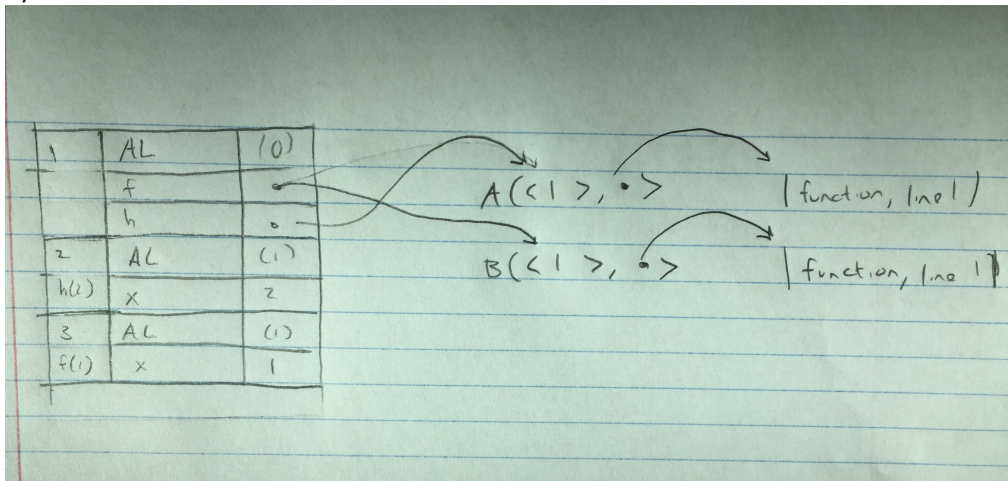
2)

- a) 8
- b)



3)

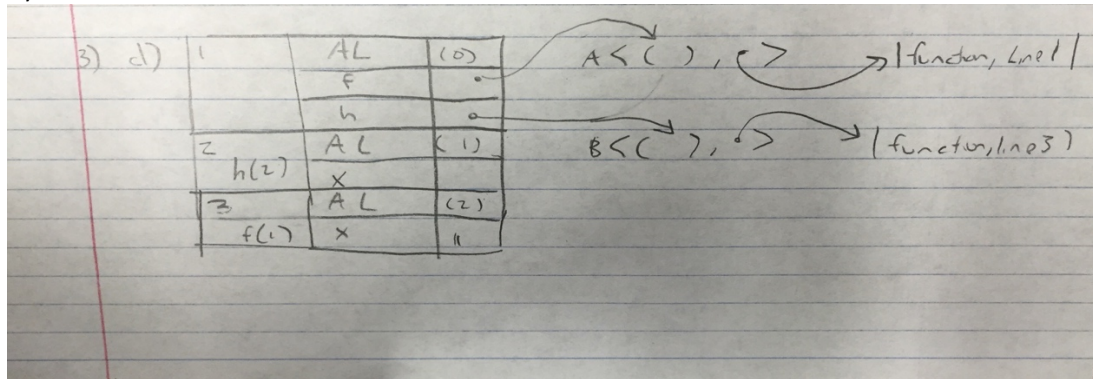
a)



b) A

c) $h(2)$ returns 20 because on line 1, f is stack so the function returns $2*f(2-1)$

d)



e) 2 because h is assigned to the first declared function f . With the parameter equaling to two, it gets passed into the function $g(x)$. The instructions are to multiply x by the value returned by the recursive call of g , which in this case is $g(1)$. $G(1)$ returns 1 according to the instructions, therefore, $h(2) = (2*1) = 2$.

4)

a) 8

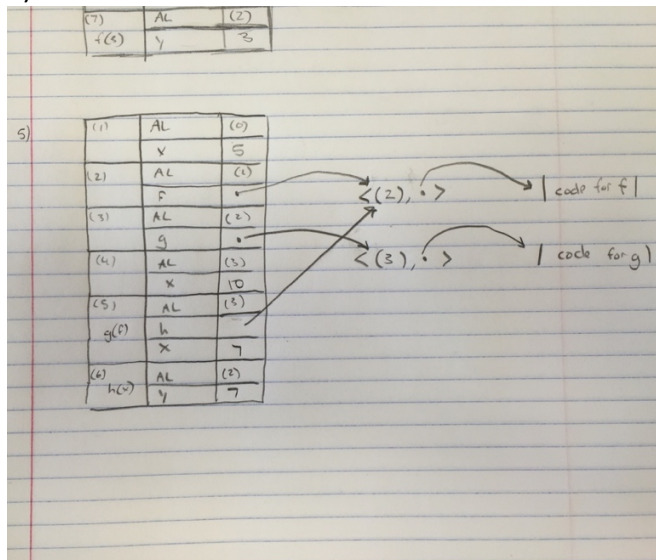
b) 6

c) When applying the beta reductions, the outer x is captured. The first argument is never considered.

d) 6

5)

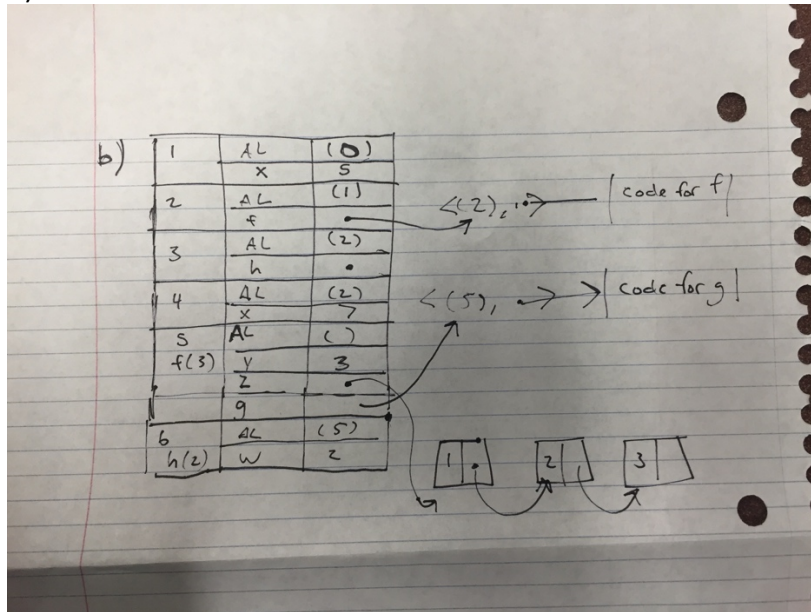
a)



b) The value of this expression is 15. This is because $x = 10$ before we called $g(f)$. x in the function g is defined as a local variable equaling to 3 which gets passed into $h(x)$ which is also $f(x)$. When defining f , the formal parameter is the variable y , so the value of $x = 7$ is actually $y = 7$. x is grabbed from our most recent assignment of $x = 10$ before calling $g(f)$. So $(10+7)-2 = 15$.

6)

b)



c) $h(2) = 10$

$$2+5+3 = 10.$$

7) ANSI C does not require closures because the scope is always enclosed in the function. This is because it cannot return a function from a function of higher order.

"C and C++ do not support closures because of the implementation costs involved." (pg 182).